

FORCED TO REED'S METHODS

Democratic Caucus Instructs the Committee to Report a New Rule.

WILL FORCE A QUORUM COUNT

The Issue Comes Up Over the De Armond Resolution, Which Was Carried by a Two-Thirds Majority—Perhaps Another Czar Will Sit Today—The Speaker's Plea.

A THOUSAND MEN IN LINE.

After a very heated session of two hours and a half the Democratic caucus yesterday afternoon decided by a vote of 80 to 44 to instruct the Committee on Rules to report a new rule to ascertain and record the presence of a quorum, whether voting or not. Practically all the Democratic members of the House attended the caucus. After some remarks on different ways of securing a quorum by Messrs. Bland, Outwater, and Pendleton, Speaker Crisp took the floor and made a vigorous speech, pointing out the deplorable position in which the House found itself on account of continued and persistent absenteeism. He left the House at the mercy of the minority whenever, at a wink or nod from Mr. Reed, the Republicans declined to answer to their names. He reviewed the legislative situation and the necessity for prompt disposal of business in the House, and insisted that something should be done to remedy the evil.

Mr. Crisp was careful, however, to avoid pointing out any example of action, preferring to leave that to the judgment of the caucus, but he advised against any hasty or precipitous action. In conclusion, the Speaker stated that he believed whatever method the caucus decided upon could be made a part of the rules and enforced in the House.

Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, a member of the Rules Committee, followed the Speaker with a strong speech in favor of a rule which would take the House out of its present inactivity. Mr. Catchings of New York, declared a rule on the lines of the Speaker's resolution, or for some other means which would permit the House to do business.

Several other members made some sort of a quorum-counting device. Quite a number of speeches were made in opposition to any and all rules looking to the counting of members who refused to vote.

Messrs. Kilgore, of Texas; Bryan, of Nebraska; McMillin, of Tennessee; Wheeler, of Alabama; and Williams, of Illinois, opposed this opposition. During the course of a rather hot-tempered speech from Mr. Kilgore on the subject Mr. Bland, of Missouri, shouted with an expression of disgust something to the effect that it is a Democratic House that resorts to Reedism; they had better adjourn sine die and go home.

Mr. Bryan's speech was forcible and eloquent. He reviewed the action of the Democrats in the Fifty-third Congress against Mr. Reed and his quorum-counting device, and asserted that the question of counting a quorum had been made an issue in every stump in the United States. Mr. Reed had been everywhere condemned and the Democratic Congress had been elected partly on that issue. He also cited the fact that in many states of the Union affirmative legislation required the actual vote of a majority of the members of each legislative house.

Mr. Cummings also made a brief speech against the opposition to count a quorum, at the conclusion of which he sent up to the desk an amendment to the title of any new rule which should be reported for this purpose, so as to make it read:

"A rule to nominate Thomas Brackett Reed for President of the United States."

After all who desired had sufficiently ventilated their views, Mr. De Armond, of Missouri, offered a resolution in lieu of those which had previously been offered, expressing it as the sense of the caucus that in many states of the Union affirmative legislation required the actual vote of a majority of the members of each legislative house.

Mr. McGraw, of Kentucky, then moved to refer all the resolutions which had been presented to the Committee on Rules with instructions to the committee to report a new rule to ascertain and record the presence of a quorum and to carry the motion by a two-thirds majority.

Speaker Crisp, Mr. Catchings, and Mr. Outwater, the Democratic members of the Committee on Rules, purposely refrained from voting on this and the subsequent resolutions. The first vote on Mr. McGraw's motion resulted in a tie, 64 to 64. Mr. Holman, who was in the chair, voted for the resolution, thus breaking the tie and carrying the motion by one vote. The opposition, however, demanded the yeas and nays, and on the roll-call the decision of the first vote was reversed and the motion carried 59 to 51. The vote was then taken upon Mr. De Armond's motion, and it carried by a two-thirds majority, 80 to 44.

This completed the work of the caucus. The die was cast. The Democrats of the House had decided to force members who refused to vote to participate in legislation by their presence. It is believed that the caucus will have no further business to do, and that any resolution introduced by a party caucus, although the proceedings themselves are kept secret or are presumed to be so, but yesterday after the adoption of the new rule, a resolution was prepared, submitted, and carried to entirely suppress the proceedings of the caucus.

It remains now for the Committee on Rules to formulate a rule in accordance with the De Armond resolution. This they will probably do this morning, and the rule now before the House to the members of the committee, and it is believed that the rule will be reported by the committee on Monday.

More Fighting in Brazil. LONDON, April 13.—A special dispatch to the Times from Montevideo says that advice have been received there from the city of Rio Grande do Sul, showing that after severe fighting the insurgent forces that attacked the city succeeded in occupying the suburbs, the government troops having been driven upon the city proper. On Tuesday reinforcements for the government troops arrived, whereupon de Mele ordered his forces to re-embark on the insurgent vessels and to land on the shore on Thursday. The dispatch adds that to-day the insurgent ships landed men at Castilho, which lies eight miles south of Chuy, a town close to the frontier of Uruguay and Brazil.

All Hopes Vanished. NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 13.—This afternoon one of the Plum Island life-saving crew picked up the dory of the schooner Jennie M. Carter, which went ashore on Salisbury beach.

Lashed to one side was the handle of a valve. The remainder had been swept away. It is thought that the crew took to the boat, the captain having to the rescue. The dory was found on the beach, and the crew was rescued.

Boston Hotels Become Excited. BOSTON, April 13.—Discussion of the new license law, which has reached its third reading, prohibits the sale of liquor within 400 feet of any school. This would prevent the Vendome, Tremont, Huntington, Copley Square, Revere, Fenway, and Coolidge hotels from selling liquor of any kind or maintaining a bar, and also affects many clubs. The discovery of this fact to-day has started a strong movement in opposition to the bill.

Carnot Not a Candidate. PARIS, April 13.—The presidential election has been fixed for November 2. President Carnot is not among the candidates. The ground upon which he is not seeking reelection is based on his ill health.

Gold for Europe. NEW YORK, April 13.—An additional \$1,000,000 in gold will be shipped to-morrow. This makes the total already engaged for to-morrow \$3,750,000.

MEN BEING TAKEN BACK.

The Attempted Boycott at Chicago a Stupendous Failure.

CHICAGO, April 13.—Even the most radical contractors in the Chicago Central Building League admitted to-day that the attempted lock out has failed miserably.

"This affair has proven a gigantic failure," said D. V. Furlington, the brick manufacturer, "and we are all willing to admit that the attempt to use boycott methods has met with signal disaster. The lock out failed because it deserved to fail. It is wrong from the start."

At labor headquarters figures were exhibited showing that less than 300 men were locked out, and that some of them have already been taken back.

A THOUSAND MEN IN LINE.

An Exciting Day in the Coke Fields.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 13.—The southern section of the coke fields has been a head-quarters of the strikers to-day, and between 400 and 500 armed men have been marching through the town surrounding the town since daylight. The excitement has been at high-water mark, and the towers and steels have been black with people, who with glasses are watching the actions of the mob. An outbreak has been hourly expected, and all that has prevented it has been the fact that the strikers have not interfered with workmen.

Families whose friends are now acting as guards at the plants have been greatly excited and are fearful of the results of the day. At daylight the strikers from Wheeler and Morrill, Oliver, and the works south of here assembled at Cool Springs. Shortly afterward they started 400 strong and marched to Leontine, N. Y., where Deputy Sheriff Richards and a posse are in charge. They did not go near the works, but went to the company houses and tried to prevent the men going to work.

The deputies made a charge on them with drawn guns and chased them away. The men went to work, while the deputies kept the strikers at bay with their guns. The strikers then marched back to Cool Springs and held another meeting. They marched to the plants south of the town, going as far as the Leontine, N. Y., where there were delegations joined them all along the line, and when the mob passed east of here there were 1,000 men in line.

NO TROOPS ORDERED.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 13.—A dispatch from Newmarket, Pa., from Adjutant General Greenleaf, says: No word has been received from Secretary Taft concerning the request for troops for the coke region. Everything quiet as far as the Adjutant General is concerned.

The Governor's party will reach here about 8 o'clock to-night.

JUDGE DUNDY'S ORDER.

He Commands Union Pacific Salaries to Be Restored to the Old Rate.

OMAHA, Neb., April 13.—Judge Dundy has ordered the wages of the Union Pacific employees restored to the old rate.

In his decision Judge Dundy said:

"A week or so ago the train men in the employ of the Union Pacific Company had a hearing before Judge Caldwell, where the wage question was under consideration. That I do not believe the company was the same as this one. A written opinion was filed in the case, and it was held that the company was not to be bound by the decision of the court, and that the wages of the employees were to be restored to the old rate."

Such of the opinion is devoted to the occupation and business qualifications of the receivers of the Union Pacific Company, and it is devoted to the alleged character of the company, and much of it is devoted to that part of the opinion which authorized the receivers to pay the wages of the employees at the old rate. The author of the opinion seems to have taken great if not malicious pleasure in making the case of the company a disgrace in connection with the matters then under consideration.

None probably questions the right to do so, but many, very many, have questioned the good sense of the decision. The manner of the hearing was not fair, and the opinion is not a sound one. The portion of the opinion in question was contrary to law and justice, and it was wrong to allow the receivers to pay the wages of the employees at the old rate. The portion of the opinion in question was contrary to law and justice, and it was wrong to allow the receivers to pay the wages of the employees at the old rate.

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MARCHED INTO MARYLAND

Coxey's Chief Command Rapidly Forging Toward the Potomac.

THE MEN ARE NOT DESERTING

Some Dissension Existing Among the Ranks That May Lead to Trouble—Kelly's Contingent Having a Good Time in Wyoming. Boston to Send a Delegation.

GRANTVILLE, Md., April 13.—The army of the commonwealth passed the state line at 11 o'clock this morning on the tramp over the Alleghenies from Addison to this backwoods hamlet.

To the air of "My Maryland" was the march across the line made. Three cheers were given, Marshall Browne expressing it with a wave of his high white hat.

They camped to-night in a delightful valley with a stream coursing through. The men will sleep in an abandoned distillery. The size of the army has not decreased, and will not until the mountains are passed, as the men stand in deadly fear of the mountains.

The tramp to-morrow night will be at Frostburg, where the town council has raised \$100 for the cause. At Cumberland, which will be reached Sunday, their reception will be as chilly as it was here, and that is saying much. The next camp will be named Robert E. Lee.

IN THE EVENT OF TROUBLE.

The Sheriff of Garrett County Says He Will Protect Property.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 13.—Jacob S. Coxey's commonwealth army is expected to camp on the baseball park outside of Cumberland about noon Sunday. The farmers of the neighborhood of the proposed encampment appealed to the board of county commissioners to-day for protection in the event of Coxey's followers attempting to cause trouble.

Sheriff King will go to the Garrett county line to-morrow morning for the purpose of determining what will really be required to insure the citizens of Allegheny county against disturbance of Coxey's approach. The county commissioners will act in the matter when they hear from the sheriff to-morrow.

It is probable the sheriff will summon as many deputies as may be necessary to guard the crowd. The mayor of Cumberland will have a police force of 100 men, and Sheriff Frostburg has raised a fund for the purpose of providing for the army upon its arrival in that town to-morrow afternoon.

TROUBLE FOR COXEY.

The Men Are Dissatisfied and a Raid on the Commissary Wagons Expected.

ANDROS, Pa., April 12.—The men in the army of commonwealth were early and joyously basked in the sun, that for the second time in a week arose clear and warm. They had a cozy noon in which to sleep in August's large barn. Breakfast was served at 7:30 o'clock, an hour earlier than has been the custom, by reason of a proposed earlier start.

The men were not gratified at the prospects when the start was made. They have already become sickened with the trip, and many would abandon the commonwealth if they could. The men are dissatisfied with the commissary wagons, and a raid on the commissary wagons is expected.

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shall start from Fannell hall Tuesday, sure," he says, "with about 500 men. The government is slow about providing transportation, so we shall start alone."

WITH BANNERS FLYING. The Western Commonwealters Are Taken Through Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 13.—The industrial army arrived at 3 p. m. with banners flying and men cheering. The train was not permitted to stop within the city limits, but engines were changed at Choylette, five miles west of the city, and the train of twenty-six cars was afterwards run through East Cheyenne, where but a brief stop was made to take on a supply of provisions, including 1,300 loaves of bread and five beavers, furnished by the citizens, enough to feed the men until North Platte, Neb., is reached to-morrow.

The railroad officials decided to push the army right through Nebraska on fast freight schedule, reaching Omaha to-morrow afternoon. Coxey and his men expected to go via Denver, but the Union Pacific refused to run its train south.

Mr. Kelly said: "I had hoped to call on Gov. White and thank him personally for his expression of sympathy, but it is impossible. We must hurry on to Washington as rapidly as possible for only a year, or opportunity. To the local railroad, city and county officials, and citizens who went out to visit the Coliste camp, Gen. Kelly said in a speech: "I am glad the army will accomplish its purposes. We are respectable men. We found six trains among us on reaching Green river, but they were left with the local men."

Every man of us has taken a personal obligation not to violate any law of the land, and we are going direct to Washington to ask redress for our wrongs. California has kept these men and 10,000 more over two years, and we believe it is now the government's duty to give us employment. We ask redress for only a year, or opportunity. To the local railroad, city and county officials, and citizens who went out to visit the Coliste camp, Gen. Kelly said in a speech: "I am glad the army will accomplish its purposes. We are respectable men. We found six trains among us on reaching Green river, but they were left with the local men."

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GEORGETOWN WINS AGAIN

The Columbian Boys Once More Suffer Defeat.

ELOQUENCE AT METZEROTT'S

College Students Discuss the Hawaiian Question with Much Force and Power—The Victorious Side Celebrate the Occasion—The Islands Should Not Be Annexed.

THERE WAS A SPIRITED DEBATE

between the law school debating societies of the Columbian and Georgetown Universities last night at Metzertott's music hall. An immense audience of the friends and members of the two colleges filled every seat in the auditorium.

It was the final conflict for formal honors between the students of the two colleges, and resulted the same as the two previous contests, in a victory for the Georgetown boys. The first of this series of three debates was held in the hall of the Columbian University about the middle of January. "Chinese Immigration" was the subject, and the judges rendered their decision in favor of the view taken by the Georgetown debaters, that Chinese immigration should not be restricted.

In February the income tax was discussed at Metzertott hall, and the boys in blue and gray were again victorious.

The subject under discussion last night was "Resolved, that the United States government should annex the Hawaiian Islands."

The affirmative side was supported by the Columbian orators: Mr. Paul T. Gadsden, of South Carolina; Mr. Harris Dickson, of Mississippi; Mr. Fred Achenbach, of Missouri; Georgetown assumed the negative, and was represented by Mr. Daniel M. Kellogg, of Wisconsin; Mr. Archibald M. Willet, of Alabama; and Mr. William J. Cronin, of Rhode Island.

A selection, "The Darktown Patrol," by the Columbian University band, opened up the program. Following this Mr. Thomas Gresham, the president of the Columbian University Law School Debating Society, who presided on this occasion, made the introductory address.

The affirmative side was opened by Mr. Paul T. Gadsden, who stated in a deliberate and forcible manner that annexation of the Hawaiian Islands would do for the interests of this country. Mr. Daniel M. Kellogg followed with the opening argument on the negative side.

The speakers occupied the platform alternately for the affirmative and negative in the following order: Mr. Harris Dickson, Mr. Archibald M. Willet, Mr. Fred Achenbach, and William J. Cronin. Fifteen minutes were allowed each orator to present his side of the question, and all of the arguments pro and con were expressed with a remarkable degree of coolness and thought and an easy and unaffected delivery.

After the Columbian University band had rendered the "Sunflower" march, the decision of the judges was announced by Senator Butler.

He reminded the audience of the embarrassing position of the judges in making a decision, but that the result was reached after long and careful consideration. He took great pleasure in announcing the successful contest of the Georgetown debaters.

As the last words were uttered a triumphant college yell arose from the Georgetown contingent, which was joyously received by the opposing team and the hundreds of interested auditors.

The judges who decided the question were Senator J. C. Becker, James B. McGraw, and George H. Gibson.

With flags of the blue and gray at the head of the ranks the cheering Georgetowners followed the judges to the music hall, making the night air hideous with their college cries and shouts.

The National Guard Presented Him with a Medal for His Fine Shooting.

Sixty-one sharpshooters and thirty-two marksmen of the National Guard were made happy last night at the market army.

The occasion which wreathed the features of the warrior in ninety-three intermittent smiles was the presentation of awards for the ability on their part to hit the center of concentric circles on a given plane.

The headquarters of the army for the officer making the highest score on the official practice days throughout the year was presented to Col. Cecil Clay, who attained a score of 100.

The colonel thereupon gathered in his regiment of fighters, and piloted by the Mount Pleasant cavalry corps of forty pieces, the regiment sailed forth from the city of the Treasury the boys put up a very creditable drill. They then proceeded to the Arno, where they displayed their skill in the manipulation of the deadly weapons of war.

A Great Scheme Mapped Out. TRENTON, N. J., April 13.—Articles of incorporation were to-day filed in the office of the Secretary of State by the Central Traction Company of New Jersey. The company is authorized to build and operate a system of trolley roads connecting New York and Philadelphia, and running through all the principal towns and cities in this state.

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